

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM

NR Eligible: yes ☐  
no ☐

Property Name: Feaga-Albaugh Farmstead Inventory Number: F-3-226

Address: 8328 Walter Martz Road City: Frederick Zip Code: 21702

County: Frederick USGS Topographic Map: Frederick Quadrangle

Owner: Nicholas W. Albaugh, Jr.

Tax Parcel Number: 13 Tax Map Number: 57 Tax Account ID Number: District 02 243555

Project: Proposed Cannon Bluff Subdivision Agency: Horizon Frederick II LLC

Site visit by MHT Staff: ☒ no ☐ yes Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Eligibility recommended ☒ House and Bank Barn Eligibility **not** recommended ☒ Remaining Outbuildings

Criteria: ☒ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D Considerations: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G ☐ None

Is the property located within a historic district? ☒ no ☐ yes Name of district: \_\_\_\_\_

Is district listed? ☐ no ☐ yes Determined eligible? ☐ no ☐ yes District Inventory Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Documentation on the property/district is presented in:

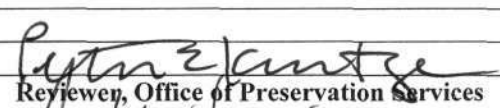
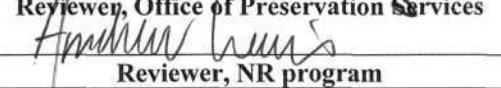
Description of Property and Eligibility Determination: *(Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map and photo)*

**DESCRIPTION**

The 67-acre Feaga-Albaugh Farmstead consists of a central domestic complex, a western agricultural complex, and a southern agricultural complex. The built resources were constructed from the early-nineteenth to the late-twentieth centuries. The resources, which are identified on the resource map, include one dwelling, nine outbuildings, three silos, and two grain bins. A long, gravel driveway leads to the farmstead and circles in front of the house. Trees are scattered along the driveway and around the house and outbuildings. Open fields surround the buildings.

**Central Domestic Complex**

The log-and-wood-frame, two-story, gable-roof farmhouse faces west. The house is four bays in length and two bays in width. The dwelling appears to have been constructed in three different periods. The original two-bay log section occupies the north half of the house; archival research and physical evidence

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW	
Eligibility recommended <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Eligibility not recommended <input type="checkbox"/>
Criteria: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D	Considerations: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G <input type="checkbox"/> None
Comments: _____	
_____	
 Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services	<u>3/14/05</u> Date
 Reviewer, NR program	<u>3/14/05</u> ✓ Date

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**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM**

Continuation Sheet No. 1

F-3226

suggest that this section was built in the first half of the nineteenth century. A wood-frame addition was constructed to the south of the original section in the mid-nineteenth century. A one-story kitchen addition was built in 1953 off the northern half of the dwelling's rear elevation.

Exterior. The house rests on a stone foundation. Exterior walls are clad with asbestos shingles. The gable roof is sheathed in standing-seam metal and features gable returns and boxed eaves. An interior corbelled brick chimney rises on each gable end. A front entrance is located in both the original (north) and south sections. A wood door with nine lights over two panels occupies the north entrance. The south entrance contains a four-panel wood door crowned by a two-light transom. First- and second-story windows are wood-frame, six-over-six-light, double-hung sash units. Four-light fixed windows are located in the gables. A full-width, hipped-roof porch spans the front elevation; the porch appears to date to the third quarter of the nineteenth century. The porch features square wood posts that rest upon square wood bases with beveled top edges. A decorative cornice and scrolled brackets adorn the porch, which has a poured-concrete floor and a beaded-board ceiling. A poured-concrete window well on the dwelling's south elevation is inscribed as follows: "W.C.F. 1918." This inscription may refer to William C. Feaga, son of Elmer B. and Orsena P. Feaga, who owned the property from 1904 to 1944.

The rear addition rests on a concrete-block foundation and has a shed roof. An exterior brick chimney is located on the rear elevation. A half-glass wood door is located on the south elevation. Windows are wood-frame, two-over-two-light, double-hung sash units.

Interior. Log sills and hewn floor joists (flat on two sides) are present in the basement; some hewn joists have been replaced with sawn members, especially in the original (north) section. Portions of the stone foundation have also been replaced in the original section. A stone chimney with a sealed fireplace opening is located on the north basement wall of the original section. A partial stone wall divides the original and south sections of the house. The date 1953 is carved in a concrete window sill on the rear basement wall of the kitchen addition.

The attic features circular-sawn rafters and roof decking boards. Rafters are joined at the ridge with pegged mortise-and-tenon joints and are birds-eyed into the plate; there is no ridge pole. Some rafters appear to be re-used. Wood shingles are mounted to the decking boards. Consistency in materials and construction technique indicate that the roof was constructed at one time, suggesting that a new roof was installed over both sections of the house at the time of expansion.

Access to the living space of the house was limited. The south section features mid-nineteenth century, four-panel wood doors. Horizontal sawn lath is visible, indicating a date of ca. 1840 or later.

A small shed, constructed in the early twentieth century, is located near the northeast corner of the house. The one-story shed faces south and features circular-sawn wood framing, a poured-concrete floor, and a front-facing gable roof sheathed in standing-seam metal. Exterior walls are clad with a combination of board-and-batten, vertical-plank, and drop-wood siding. A vertical-board door is located on the front elevation. The shed is leaning to one side.

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM**

Continuation Sheet No. 2

F-3-226

An early-to-mid twentieth century garage is located northwest of the house. The one-story garage faces south and is constructed of concrete block. The gable roof is sheathed in standing-seam metal and features boxed eaves. Gables are clad with vertical-board siding. A sliding-track, vertical-board door is located on the front (south) elevation. Windows are metal-frame, four-light fixed units.

An early twentieth-century springhouse is located north of the house. The one-story building faces east. The front (east) and south elevations are constructed of rusticated concrete block. The rear (west) and north elevations are constructed of plain concrete block. The north wall of the springhouse has partially collapsed. The hipped roof is sheathed in standing-steam metal and has boxed eaves. The front elevation features an off-center, four-panel wood door. The building has wood-frame, six-over-six-light, double-hung sash windows. Wood lintels adorn the door and window openings. Poured-concrete stairs are located along the south elevation of the springhouse. A half-underground structure with a flat poured-concrete roof and an opening on the north side is located south of the stairs.

### **Western Agricultural Complex**

A complex of agricultural buildings and structures is located west of the house. The early twentieth-century, wood-frame, gable-roof bank barn rests on a concrete-block foundation. A partial stone foundation is visible at the northwest corner, suggesting that the current barn was built on a former foundation. Metal-frame, four-light fixed windows with wood lintels are located in the foundation walls. Vertical-board, sliding track paired doors are centered on the foundation of the south gable elevation. The barn's exterior walls are clad with a combination of vertical wood siding, horizontal wood siding, and vertical standing-seam metal. The bank (west) elevation has four vertical-board, sliding-track doors; two large door openings on the east elevation are no longer functional. The long sides and the gables of the barn feature rectangular wood-louvered vents. A sealed lunette opening is located in the south gable. The gable roof is sheathed in standing-seam metal.

A concrete-block, one-story dairy extends from the east elevation of the barn. The gable roof is sheathed in standing-seam metal. A concrete-block, shed-roof addition is located off the north elevation of the dairy; the addition has a small plywood addition attached to its north elevation. The dairy features wood-frame and metal-frame windows.

A flat-roof loafing shed extends off the north elevation of the barn. The roof is constructed with circular-sawn elements, supported by telephone poles, and sheathed in standing-seam metal. The loafing shed appears to have been added to the bank barn in the mid-twentieth century.

The barn's interior accommodates a milking parlor on the lower level. The main story has a four-bay interior arrangement, with two central threshing floors flanked by hay mows. The barn features H-bent construction with king-post trusses on the gable ends and a sawn common-rafter roof. Some framing members are joined with tree nails, and some lumber appears to have been re-used from a former building.

A concrete-block silo and a small, cylindrical, metal grain bin are located along the west elevation of the barn.

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM**

Continuation Sheet No. 3

F-3-226

Two large, concrete silos with metal domes are located west of the bank barn. The north silo features circular steel bands and appears to date to the mid-twentieth century. The south silo was probably constructed mid-to-late twentieth century. A poured-concrete trough with a metal conveyor system is located east of the two silos. The trough lies in a depression that features poured-concrete walls and floor.

A large, cylindrical, metal grain bin is located south of the bank barn. The mid-to-late twentieth century bin rests on a concrete platform and features a conical roof sheathed in standing-seam metal. The grain bin is in fair condition.

A mid-twentieth century animal shed is located northwest of the bank barn. The wood-frame, shed-roof building faces west. The animal shed rests on a concrete-block foundation and has a poured-concrete floor. Exterior walls are clad with standing-seam metal. The front (west) elevation remains open. Roof framing is circular sawn. The roof is supported by telephone poles and is sheathed in standing-seam metal. Circular-sawn wood animal stalls are present inside the building. A shed-roof addition, which appears to have previously contained animal stalls, is located on the north elevation.

### **Southern Agricultural Complex**

A second group of agricultural buildings is located south of the house. The early twentieth-century, wood-frame workshop faces east and rests on a wood sill. Exterior walls are clad with circular-sawn vertical planks and board-and-batten siding. An off-center vertical-board door is located on the front (east) elevation. Most windows are missing, with the exception of a twelve-light fixed window and a six-light fixed window. The shed roof is sheathed in standing-seam metal. The interior has a wood floor and is divided into two rooms that are joined by a vertical beaded-board door. Wire nails are present. The building previously functioned as a chicken coop.

An early twentieth century gambrel-roof shed is located southeast of the workshop. The one-and-one-half story, wood-frame building faces west and is constructed with circular-sawn lumber and wire nails. The shed rests on brick piers infilled with concrete block; the building has a dirt floor. Exterior walls are clad with vertical planks. Paired vertical-board doors are located on the west elevation; a sliding-track, vertical-board door is located on the east elevation. The east and west elevations contain two square window openings and a central door opening on the loft level; one window opening features a four-light fixed window. The gambrel roof is sheathed in standing-seam metal. The shed contains animal stalls and storage space.

A small equipment shed is located southwest of the workshop. The mid-twentieth century shed faces east and is constructed of concrete block. The shed has a dirt floor. The gable roof is sheathed in standing-seam metal. The front (east) elevation remains open, and telephone poles support the roof.

A large equipment shed is located south of the workshop. The wood-frame, dirt-floor shed faces east. The building was constructed in the mid-to-late twentieth century. The shed roof and exterior walls are sheathed in corrugated metal. The front (east) elevation remains open, and telephone poles support the roof.



MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Continuation Sheet No. 4

F-3-226

### SUMMARY OF OWNERSHIP

The 67-acre Feaga-Albaugh Farmstead is part of a farm owned by William Michael Feaga in the second half of the nineteenth century. William Feaga's farm included his family's homestead and mill property, which he purchased in the 1860s, and a neighboring farm that he bought in the 1850s.

The Feaga family homestead and mill property was purchased by Philip Feaga, a millwright from Frederick County, in 1785 (Frederick County Deed WR 5:482). Philip was a German farmer who served as a Hessian ally for the British during the American Revolution. He rebuilt a mill previously located on the property and resided there until his death in 1829 (Scharf 1882:558; Frederick County Will GME 1:93). Varle's 1808 *Map of Frederick and Washington Counties* depicted a grist and merchant mill, which was probably that of Feaga, along Tuscarora Creek. Tax records indicate that in 1825, Philip Feaga owned 28 acres, a log dwelling, and a grist and saw mill (Frederick County Assessment Record 1825).

In 1833, Philip Feaga's son George purchased his then 40-acre mill property (Frederick County Land Records JS 44:53). Tax records indicate that a log house and barn stood on the property in 1835, as well as a grist mill and saw mill (Frederick County Assessment Record 1835). In 1850, George Feaga's farm produced wheat, Indian corn, Irish potatoes, orchard products, butter, and hay. He owned two horses, two milk cows, and seven swine (Hitselberger and Dern 1978:504, 505). Bond's 1858 *Map of Frederick County, Maryland* depicted a mill and a tan yard near George Feaga's dwelling. George Feaga died in 1865, leaving his tan yard, six attached acres of land, and his grist mill to his son William (Frederick County Will TLMc 1:193). Census records of 1850 indicate that William operated the tan yard before his father's death; he employed three workers and annually produced \$2,570 sides of tan leather worth \$7,660 (Hitselberger and Dern 1978:562).

In 1855 and 1856, William Michael Feaga purchased the neighboring 87-acre farm of the late Jacob Angleberger in three transactions (Frederick County Deeds ES 5:676, ES 8:296, ES 8:297). Tax records indicate that a log house and barn were constructed on Jacob Angleberger's farm between 1825 and 1835. In 1852, Angleberger owned 89 acres of land with improvements (\$2,136), livestock (\$129), and household furniture totaling (\$75) (Frederick County Assessment Records 1825, 1835, 1852:42).

In the 1860s, William purchased 33 acres of his family's homestead and mill property, which was the portion that he did not previously inherit (Frederick County Deed DSB 2:122). Tax records indicate that in 1866, William owned 90 acres of land with a log house and old barn (probably Jacob Angleberger's former farm) and 38 acres of land with two log dwellings, a flouring mill, and a tan yard (the mill property) (Frederick County Assessment Record 1866). The original log section of the Feaga-Albaugh farmhouse may be Jacob Angleberger's log house, which was constructed between 1825 and 1835, or one of the two log houses on the Feaga mill property. According to tax assessments, one of the log houses on the Feaga mill property was constructed by 1825 and the other was built between 1825 and 1866 (Frederick County Assessment Records 1825, 1835, 1852, 1866).

Lake's 1873 *Atlas of Frederick County, Maryland* depicted a merchant mill and a tannery on the property of W. M. Feaga. Tax records from 1876 assessed William Feaga for 129 acres of land (\$4,575), a grist and saw mill (\$2,000), a brick house (\$600), a frame and log house (\$400), a frame barn and outbuildings

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM**

Continuation Sheet No. 5

F-3-226

(\$200), and a tan yard building (\$100). The frame and log house is mostly likely the expanded Feaga-Albaugh farmhouse; the brick house also survives today but is currently part of a separate farm. William Feaga owned 25 shares of the Frederick and Catoctin Turnpike Company, four horses, one colt, five cows, seven young cattle, eleven hogs. His household furniture was assessed at \$150, and an organ was assessed at \$100. William possessed two farm wagons, two spring wagons, one carriage, one cart, farming implements, and a harness (Frederick County Assessors Field Book 1876).

William Feaga was reportedly born at the Feaga mill property in 1820 and milled and farmed there for many decades. He married Susanna Maria Ramsburg in 1844, and they had nine children. William practiced the Lutheran faith. During the Civil War, he supported the Union cause and changed his political party from Jackson Democrat to Republican at the end of the conflict. From 1866 to 1867, William served as collector and treasurer of Frederick County. Following Susanna's death in 1877, William married Hester Ann Rogers Preston in 1881 (Scharf 1882:558-559). Following his death in 1903, William's son Elmer purchased 67 acres of the farm for \$5,500, the same acreage of today's Feaga-Albaugh Farmstead (Frederick County Will CES 1:444; Frederick County Deed STH 265:225). The remaining 60 acres of the farm, which included the brick house and the portion of Tuscarora Creek where the mill was located, were sold to William's son Josiah Feaga (Frederick County Deed TW 267:226). This property is located south of the Feaga-Albaugh Farmstead.

The Feaga-Albaugh Farmstead remained in the Feaga family until 1963, when it was sold to William N. Albaugh (Frederick County Deed 681:350). The farm was transferred to the current owner, W. Nicholas Albaugh, Jr. (William N. Albaugh's son), in 1987 (Frederick County Deed 1510:050).

## **EVALUATION**

The Feaga-Albaugh Farmstead is representative of medium-sized Frederick County farmsteads, most of which were established between 1800 and 1940. These farmsteads typically included a dwelling, a group of domestic outbuildings, and a group of agricultural outbuildings. The dwelling, which usually acquired additions over time, was most often the oldest building on the farmstead (Frederick County Department of Planning and Zoning 1997:50).

Agriculture spurred the development of Frederick County. During the eighteenth century, English settlers grew tobacco on large plantations. German settlers farmed smaller plots of land, primarily providing food for their families, with corn and wheat being the main crops (Tracey and Dern 1987:131). By 1790, Frederick County was the largest wheat producer in the nation (Miller 1886:132). By 1850, Frederick County's farms grew more wheat and Indian corn than any other products. The Feaga family of German heritage followed the German trend of small-farm grain cultivation, as well as cultivating the primary Frederick County crops. As indicated in the 1850 Federal Census, George Feaga's two largest crops were Indian corn and wheat (Hitselberger and Dern 1978:504, 505). William Feaga continued to farm his father's land for most of the second half of the nineteenth century.

The Feaga-Albaugh farmhouse is an example of an evolved farmhouse on a medium-sized Frederick County farmstead. The farmhouse also is representative of a Frederick County vernacular dwelling that

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM**

Continuation Sheet No. 6

F-3-226

was loosely based on popular architectural styles. The two-story house began as a two-bay log dwelling, built in the first half of the nineteenth century. Log construction was the most prevalent building technique utilized in Frederick County until the mid-nineteenth century (Grandine 2000).

A two-bay, wood-frame addition was constructed in the mid-nineteenth century, transforming the two-bay house to one of four bays. The wood-frame addition exhibits characteristics of the Greek Revival style: symmetry, a four-panel front door with a transom, and four-panel interior doors. Physical evidence suggests that a new gable roof was installed over both sections of the house at the time of the dwelling's expansion. A Victorian-era front porch was added, probably in the third quarter of the nineteenth century, reflecting a desire to follow fashionable trends. A one-story rear kitchen was built in 1953, completing the dwelling.

Although no agricultural outbuildings from William Feaga's ownership survive, the Feaga-Albaugh bank barn is representative of early twentieth-century Frederick County agricultural practices and architecture. Bank barns have been built in Frederick County since the eighteenth century. The concrete-foundation Feaga-Albaugh bank barn was rebuilt on the partial stone foundation of a former barn that may have been constructed as early as 1825. The current barn was built after 1906, the date when concrete block first appeared on county buildings (Frederick County Department of Planning and Zoning 1997:50). The barn includes a milking parlor on the lower level and a concrete-block silo, illustrating the shift from grain cultivation to dairy farming in Frederick County. The growing population in the nearby urban centers of Baltimore and Washington, D.C., demanded agricultural goods, especially dairy products (Grisby and Hoffsommer 1949:12). An attached dairy was added to the rebuilt barn, reflecting the increasing concern in the early twentieth century with public health practices in dairy farming, as well as advances in science and farming technology (Frederick County Department of Planning and Zoning 1997:52). The mid-twentieth century loafing shed illustrates that the bank barn continued to serve a dairy function until at least the mid-1900s. The presence of the later-constructed large silos confirms the continuity of the barn's function.

The Feaga-Albaugh farmhouse and bank barn (including the silo, dairy, and loafing shed) are significant within the broad pattern of Frederick County agricultural history (National Register Criterion A). The buildings also embody distinctive architectural characteristics of type, period, and method of construction found in Frederick County (National Register Criterion C). The farmhouse and bank barn retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association and are recommended eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C. The farmhouse and bank barn possess local significance for the period from 1825 to 1953.

The remaining outbuildings of the Feaga-Albaugh Farmstead do not appear to be eligible for the National Register. The small shed, the garage, the springhouse, the small metal grain bin, the workshop, and the gambrel-roof shed do not possess sufficient significance or integrity for National Register eligibility. The large silos, the metal grain bin, the animal shed, and the small and large equipment sheds do not appear to be more than 50 years old at this time; they do not possess the significance or integrity to merit National Register eligibility under Criteria Consideration G for exceptional importance.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Continuation Sheet No. 7

F-3-226

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1858 *Map of Frederick County, Maryland.* E. Sasche & Co., Baltimore.

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- n.d. Frederick County Wills. On file at Frederick County Courthouse, Frederick, Maryland. Multiple dates.
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Scharf, J. Thomas

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MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Continuation Sheet No. 8

F-3-226

Tracey, Grace L. and John P. Dern

1987 *Pioneers of Old Monocacy: The Early Settlement of Frederick County, Maryland, 1721-1743.* Genealogical Publishing Company, Inc., Baltimore.

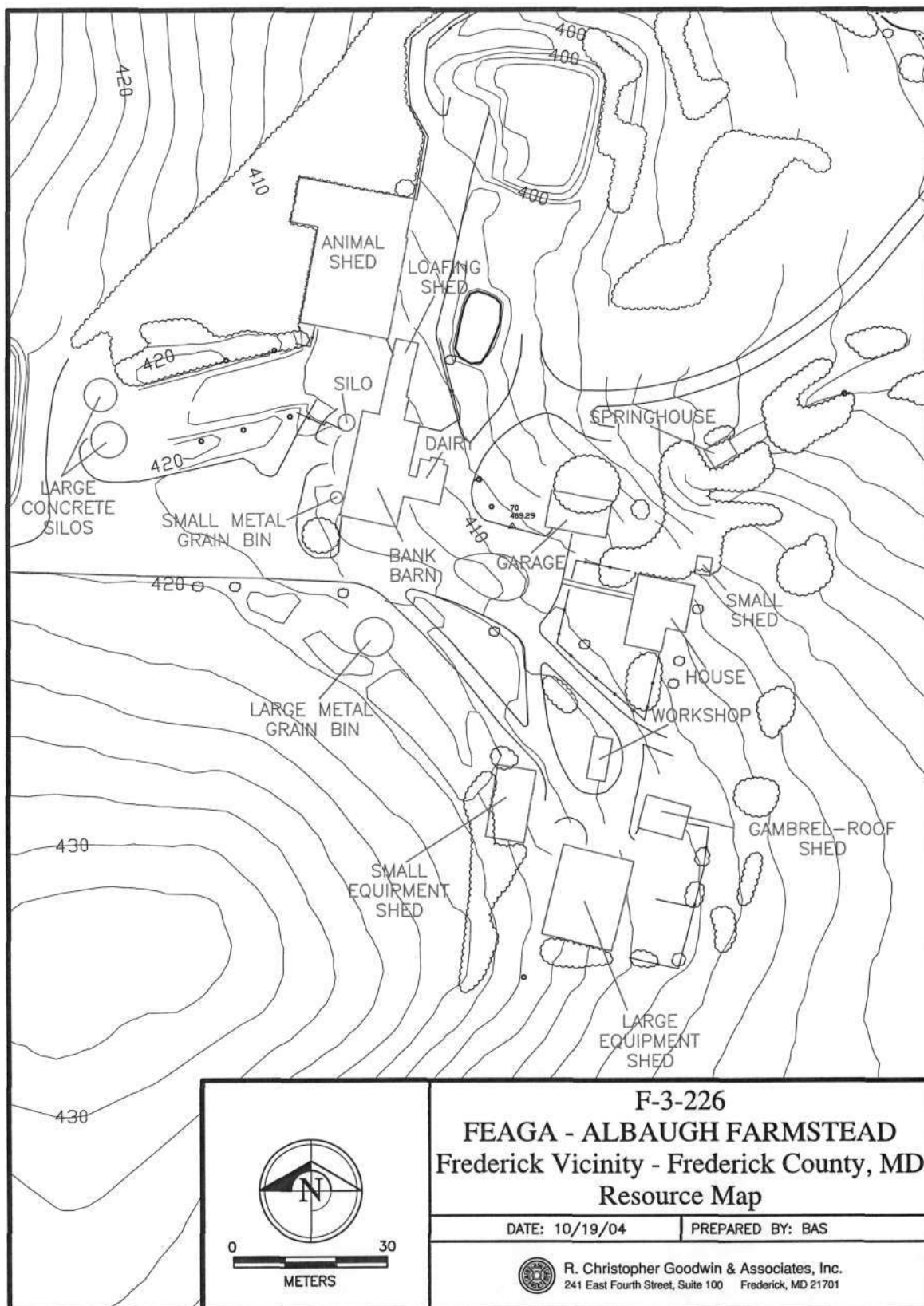
Varle, Charles

1808 *A Map of Frederick and Washington Counties.*

Kathryn G. Dixon, B.A.  
R. Christopher Goodwin &  
Associates, Inc.

Prepared by:

Date Prepared: 10/22/2004





NO SCALE AVAILABLE

F-3-226  
**FEAGA - ALBAUGH FARMSTEAD**  
 Frederick Vicinity - Frederick County, MD  
 Varle's 1808 "Map of Frederick and Washington Counties"

DATE: 10/19/04

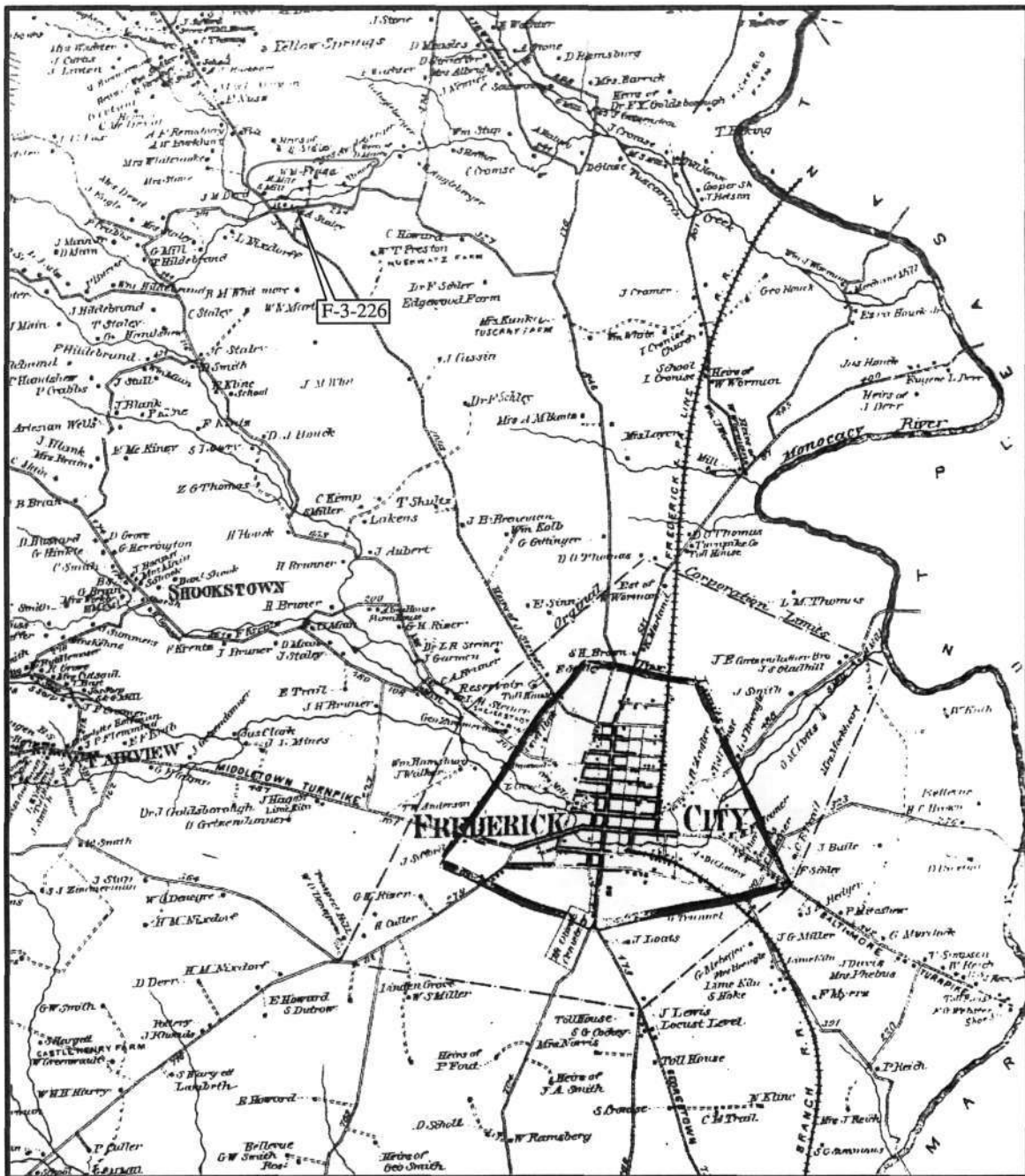
PREPARED BY: BAS



R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.  
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F-3-226

FEAGA - ALBAUGH FARMSTEAD

Frederick Vicinity - Frederick County, MD

Lake's 1873 "Atlas of Frederick County, Maryland"



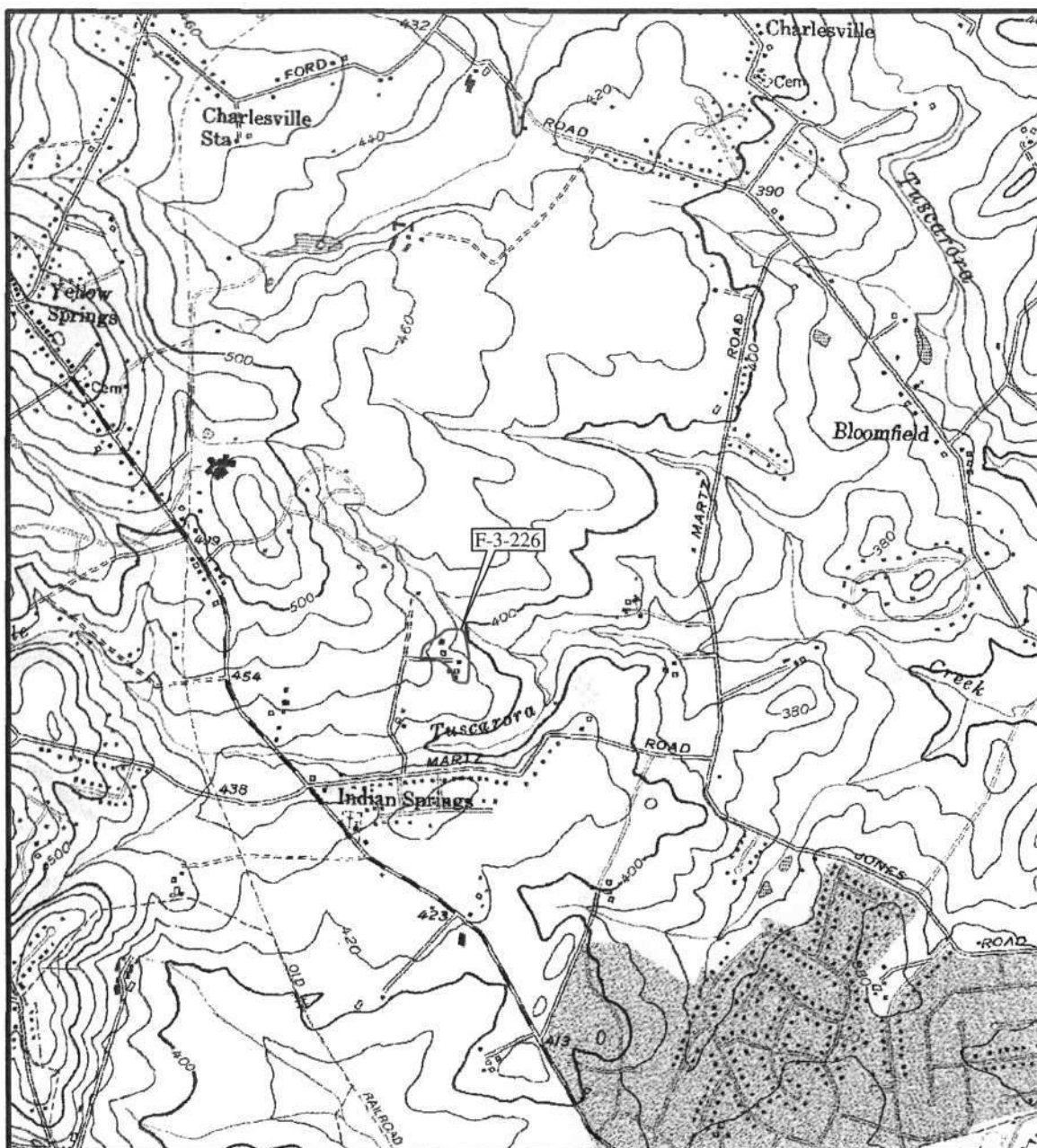
NO SCALE AVAILABLE

DATE: 10/19/04

PREPARED BY: BAS



R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.  
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SCALE 1:24000

F-3-226  
 FEAGA - ALBAUGH FARMSTEAD  
 Frederick Vicinity - Frederick County, MD  
 USGS Quadrangle, Frederick, MD, 1953 (photorevised 1985)

DATE: 10/19/04

PREPARED BY: BAS



R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.  
 241 East Fourth Street, Suite 100 Frederick, MD 21701



F-3-226

Feaga-Albaugh Farmstead

Frederick County, MD

Photographer: Kathryn G. Dixon

October 2004

Negatives: MD SHPO

Farmhouse - front (west) elevation

1/9





F-3-226

Feaga-Albaugh Farmstead

Frederick County, MD

Photographer: Kathryn G. Dixon  
October 2004

Negatives: MD SHPO

Farmhouse - SE corner; Small Shed - SE corner

2/9



F-3-226

Feaga-Albaugh Farmstead

Frederick County, MD

Photographer: Kathryn G. Dixon

October 2004

Negatives: MD SHPo

Farmhouse porch detail - S elev.; Garage - front (S)  
elevation

3/9





F-3-226

Feaga - Albaugh Farmstead

Frederick County, MD

Photographer: Kathryn G. Dixon

October 2004

Negatives: MD SHPO

Springhouse - front (east) elevation

4/9



F-3-226

Feaga-Albaugh Farmstead

Frederick County, MD

Photographer: Kathryn G. Dixon

October 2004

Negatives: MD SHPO

Bank barn, dairy, and loafing shed - SE corner;  
Animal shed - E. elevation (north of barn)

5/9





F-3-226

Feaga-Albaugh Farmstead

Frederick County, MD

Photographer: Kathryn G. Dixon

October 2004

Negatives: MD SHPO

Bank barn, silo, small metal grain bin - SW corner;

Animal shed - S. elevation (north of barn)

6/9



F. 3- 226

Feaga-Albaugh Farmstead

Frederick County, MD

Photographer: Kathryn G. Dixon  
October 2004

Negatives: MD SHPO

Large concrete silos - view west

1/9



F-3-226

Feaga-Albaugh Farmstead

Frederick County, MD

Photographer: Kathryn G. Dixon

October 2004

Negatives: MD SHPO

Workshop - front (east) elevation; Small equipment  
shed - front (east) elevation (behind workshop);  
Large metal grain bin - view west

8/9





F-3-226

Feaga-Albaugh Farmstead

Frederick County, MD

Photographer: Kathryn G. Dixon

October 2004

Negatives: MD SH PO

Gambrel-Roof shed - NW corner; Large equipment  
shed - N. elevation

9/9

F-3-226

Feaga-Albaugh Farmstead

Frederick

Frederick County, MD

Farmhouse ca. 1825 (additions ca. 1860 and 1953), Bank Barn ca. 1910

Private Access



### Capsule Summary

The 67-acre Feaga-Albaugh Farmstead comprises one dwelling, nine outbuildings, three silos, and two grain bins constructed between ca. 1825 and the late-twentieth century. The property is part of a farm owned by William Michael Feaga in the second half of the nineteenth century. The farmstead remained in the Feaga family until 1963, when it was purchased by William N. Albaugh. The Albaugh family owned the property until 2006.

The Feaga-Albaugh Farmstead is significant within the broad pattern of Frederick County agricultural history. The farmstead is representative of local nineteenth-century grain cultivation and twentieth-century dairy farming. The farmhouse and bank barn (including the silo, dairy, and loafing shed) have been determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C, with local significance for the period between 1825 and 1953.

The farmhouse is an example of an evolved dwelling that was loosely based on popular architectural styles. The original section of the house was built ca. 1825 and exhibits log construction, which was the most prevalent building technique utilized in Frederick County until the mid-nineteenth century. A wood-frame addition, constructed ca. 1860, exhibits characteristics of the Greek Revival style and later Victorian-era ornamentation, reflecting the desire to follow fashionable trends.

The early twentieth-century, wood-frame bank barn is representative of Frederick County agricultural practices and architecture. The barn includes a milking parlor, a dairy, and a concrete-block silo, illustrating the shift from grain cultivation to dairy farming in Frederick County. A mid-twentieth century loafing shed demonstrates that the bank barn continued to serve a dairy function until at least the mid-1900s.

Plans currently are underway for the removal of the Feaga-Albaugh Farmstead due to residential development of the property. This Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties (MIHP) form has been prepared pursuant to a Memorandum of Agreement in negotiation among the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the Maryland State Historic Preservation Officer, and Cannon Bluff LLLP.

# Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. F-3-226

## 1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic Feaga-Albaugh Farmstead

other

## 2. Location

street and number 8328 Walter Martz Road not for publication

city, town Frederick vicinity

county Frederick

## 3. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Cannon Bluff, LLLP

street and number 930 N. East Street, Suite 7

telephone

city, town Frederick state MD zip code 21701

## 4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Frederick County Courthouse liber 5923 folio 149

city, town Frederick tax map 57 tax parcel 13 tax ID number 243555

## 5. Primary Location of Additional Data

- ☐ Contributing Resource in National Register District  
☐ Contributing Resource in Local Historic District  
☒ Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register  
☐ Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register  
☐ Recorded by HABS/HAER  
☐ Historic Structure Report or Research Report at MHT  
☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

## 6. Classification

Category	Ownership	Current Function	Resource Count
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade	<input type="checkbox"/> recreation/culture
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> defense	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> domestic	<input type="checkbox"/> social
<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> funerary	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress
		<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> unknown
		<input type="checkbox"/> health care	<input type="checkbox"/> vacant/not in use
		<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> other: _____
			<b>Resource Count</b>
			Contributing Noncontributing
			<input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 8 buildings
			<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 sites
			<input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 12 structures
			<input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 objects
			<input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 Total
			<b>Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory</b>
			0

## 7. Description

Inventory No. F-3-226

### Condition

<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> altered

Prepare both a one paragraph summary and a comprehensive description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

### Summary

The 67-acre Feaga-Albaugh Farmstead consists of a central domestic complex, a western agricultural complex, and a southern agricultural complex. The built resources were constructed from the early-nineteenth to the late-twentieth centuries. The resources, which are identified on the resource map, include one dwelling, nine outbuildings, three silos, and two grain bins. A long, gravel driveway leads to the farmstead and circles in front of the house. Trees are scattered along the driveway and around the house and outbuildings. Open fields surround the buildings.

Plans currently are underway for the removal of the Feaga-Albaugh Farmstead due to residential development of the property. This Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties (MIHP) form has been prepared pursuant to a Memorandum of Agreement in negotiation among the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the Maryland State Historic Preservation Officer, and Cannon Bluff LLLP.

### Central Domestic Complex

#### Farmhouse

The log-and-wood-frame, gable-roof farmhouse faces west. The L-shaped house comprises a two-story, four-bay-by-two-bay main block and a one-story rear addition. The dwelling appears to have been constructed in three different periods. The original two-bay log section occupies the northern end of the main block; archival research and physical evidence suggest that this section was built ca. 1825. A two-bay, wood-frame section was added to the south elevation of the original section ca. 1860. A shed-roof kitchen addition was built in 1953 off the rear elevation of the original (north) section of the main block. The house is in good condition.

*Exterior.* The main block rests on a stone foundation. The gable roof is sheathed in standing-seam metal and features gable returns and boxed eaves. An interior corbelled brick chimney rises on each gable end. Exterior walls are clad with asbestos shingles applied over wood siding. First- and second-story windows are wood-frame, six-over-six-light, double-hung sash units. Basement windows are metal-frame, two-light, fixed units.

The four-bay front (west) elevation exhibits asymmetrical fenestration. The original (north) section has one window and one door on the first story; the wood door has nine lights over two panels. One window is located in the north bay of the second story. The south section also has one window and one door on the first story; the four-panel wood door is crowned by a two-light transom. Two windows are located on the second story. A one-story, full-width, hipped-roof porch spans the front elevation; the porch appears to date to the third quarter of the nineteenth century. The porch features square wood posts that rest upon square wood bases with beveled top edges. A decorative cornice and scrolled brackets adorn the porch, which has a poured-concrete floor and a beaded-board ceiling.

The south elevation of the main block features two windows on the first story and two windows on the second story. The gable contains two wood-frame, four-light, fixed-sash windows. A poured-concrete window well under the east bay is inscribed as follows: "W.C.F. 1918." This inscription may refer to William C. Feaga, son of Elmer B. and Orsena P. Feaga, who owned the property from 1904 to 1944.



# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. F-3-226

Feaga-Albaugh Farmstead  
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 1

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The north elevation of the main block has two windows on the first story and one window in the west bay of the second story. One wood-frame, four-light, fixed-sash window is located in the west bay of the gable.

The rear elevation of the main block features four windows in the south section--two on the first story and two on the second story. The original (north) section has three windows on the second story; the one-story, shed-roof addition projects from the first story. The addition rests on a concrete-block foundation and contains wood-frame, two-over-two-light, double-hung sash windows. An exterior brick chimney is located on the rear elevation of the addition; the chimney rises between two windows. The south elevation of the addition contains a half-glass wood door, a window, and a bulkhead basement door. The north elevation of the addition features a window with a basement entrance beneath.

*Interior.* Due to its evolution, the dwelling exhibits an irregular plan, as illustrated on the sketched floor plan. The front door of the original (north) section opens into a living room, which is connected to a rear kitchen. An enclosed stairway is located between the original section and the south section of the dwelling. On the first story, a hallway behind the stairway connects the original section to the south section, which contains a former parlor (now used as a bedroom), a bathroom, and a closet. The second story of the house accommodates a central hall at the top of the stairway, three bedrooms, and one bathroom.

The living room features plaster walls, plain window and door trim, quirked-ogee baseboard, and narrow wood floorboards. The muntins on the window in the north wall are narrower than those on the other windows in the dwelling. The former fireplace on the north wall has been enclosed. A short flight of stairs leads to a beaded batten door with a thumb latch; the door opens into the enclosed stairwell. The walls of the enclosed stairwell are sheathed in beaded wood paneling. A plain wooden hand rail is mounted on the north side of the stairwell. The first-story hallway behind the stairwell leads from the living room in the original section to the former parlor in the south section of the dwelling. A bathroom is located on the south side of the stairwell; a short flight of stairs in the bathroom leads to a four-panel door that opens on the south side of the stairwell.

The former parlor occupies the south end of the dwelling. A mid-nineteenth century four-panel door with a thumb latch opens into the parlor; the door has a box lock inscribed with the letters "RE" and has a porcelain knob. The room features plaster walls, molded window and door trim, simply styled baseboard, and three-to-five-inch wood floorboards. A Victorian-era wood mantelpiece dating to the third quarter of the nineteenth century ornaments a sealed fireplace on the south wall. Crown molding surrounds the top of the enclosed chimney. The former parlor has been converted to a bedroom. The presence of horizontal sawn lath in the room was noted during a previous investigation, indicating a date of ca. 1840 or later (Dixon 2004).

The kitchen is located off the rear wall of the living room. The kitchen features wood wainscotting and a vinyl floor. A batten door opens into a pantry.

The second story of the dwelling has three-to-five-inch wood floors and four-panel doors with box locks and porcelain knobs. Plain window and door trim and simply styled baseboard ornament the rooms.

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. F-3-226

Feaga-Albaugh Farmstead  
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 2

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The attic features circular-sawn rafters and roof decking boards. Rafters are joined at the ridge with pegged mortise-and-tenon joints and are birds-eyed into the plate; there is no ridge pole. Some rafters appear to be re-used. Wood shingles are mounted to the decking boards. Consistency in materials and construction technique indicate that the roof was constructed at one time, suggesting that a new roof was installed over both sections of the house at the time of expansion. The attic floor is composed of random-width floorboards.

Log sills and hewn floor joists (flat on two sides) are present in the basement; some hewn joists have been replaced with sawn members, especially in the original (north) section. Portions of the stone foundation have also been replaced in the original section. A stone chimney with a sealed fireplace opening is located on the north basement wall of the original section. A partial stone wall divides the original and south sections of the house. The date 1953 is carved in a concrete window sill on the rear basement wall of the kitchen addition.

### Domestic Outbuildings

A small shed, constructed in the early twentieth century, is located near the northeast corner of the house. The one-story shed faces south and features circular-sawn wood framing, a poured-concrete floor, and a front-facing gable roof sheathed in standing-seam metal. Exterior walls are clad with a combination of board-and-batten, vertical-plank, and drop-wood siding. A vertical-board door is located on the front (south) elevation. The shed is leaning to one side and is in poor condition.

An early-to-mid twentieth century garage is located northwest of the house. The one-story garage faces south and is constructed of concrete block. The gable roof is sheathed in standing-seam metal and features boxed eaves. Gables are clad with vertical-board siding. A sliding-track, vertical-board door is located on the front (south) elevation. Windows are metal-frame, four-light, fixed-sash units. The garage is in fair condition.

An early twentieth-century springhouse is located northeast of the house. The one-story building faces southeast. The front (southeast) and southwest elevations are constructed of rusticated concrete block. The rear (northwest) and northeast elevations are constructed of plain concrete block. The northeast wall of the springhouse has partially collapsed. The hipped roof is sheathed in standing-seam metal and has boxed eaves. The front elevation features an off-center, four-panel wood door. The building has wood-frame, six-over-six-light, double-hung sash windows. Wood lintels adorn the door and window openings. Poured-concrete stairs are located along the southwest elevation of the springhouse. A half-underground structure with a flat poured-concrete roof and an opening on the northeast side is located southwest of the stairs. The springhouse is in poor condition.

### **Western Agricultural Complex**

A complex of agricultural buildings and structures is located west of the house. The early twentieth-century, wood-frame, gable-roof bank barn rests on a concrete-block foundation. A partial stone foundation is visible at the northwest corner, suggesting that the current barn was built on a former foundation. Metal-frame, four-light, fixed-sash windows with wood lintels are located in the foundation walls. Vertical-board, sliding track paired doors are centered on the foundation of the south gable elevation. The barn's exterior walls are clad with a combination of vertical wood siding, horizontal wood

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. F-3-226

Feaga-Albaugh Farmstead  
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 3

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siding, and vertical standing-seam metal. The bank (west) elevation has four vertical-board, sliding-track doors; two large door openings on the east elevation are no longer functional. The long sides and the gables of the barn feature rectangular wood-louvered vents. A sealed lunette opening is located in the south gable. The gable roof is sheathed in standing-seam metal.

A concrete-block, one-story dairy extends from the east elevation of the barn. The gable roof is sheathed in standing-seam metal. A concrete-block, shed-roof addition is located off the north elevation of the dairy; the addition has a small plywood addition attached to its north elevation. The dairy features wood-frame and metal-frame windows.

A flat-roof loafing shed extends off the north elevation of the barn. The roof is constructed with circular-sawn elements, supported by telephone poles, and sheathed in standing-seam metal. The loafing shed appears to have been added to the bank barn in the mid-twentieth century.

The barn's interior accommodates a milking parlor on the lower level. The main story of the barn has a four-bay interior arrangement, with two central threshing floors flanked by hay mows; the floor is composed of wide, circular-sawn, random-width boards. The barn features H-bent construction with king-post trusses on the gable ends and a sawn common-rafter roof. Framing members, most of which are sawn, feature mortise-and-tenon joints with tree nails. Some hewn lumber appears to have been re-used from a former building. The barn is in fair condition.

A concrete-block silo and a small, cylindrical, metal grain bin are located along the west elevation of the barn. These structures are in fair condition.

Two large, concrete silos with metal domes are located west of the bank barn. The north silo features circular steel bands and appears to date to the mid-twentieth century. The south silo was probably constructed mid-to-late twentieth century. A poured-concrete trough with a metal conveyor system is located east of the two silos. The trough lies in a depression that features poured-concrete walls and floor. The silos are in good condition.

A large, cylindrical, metal grain bin is located south of the bank barn. The mid-to-late twentieth century bin rests on a concrete platform and features a conical roof sheathed in standing-seam metal. The grain bin is in fair condition.

A mid-twentieth century animal shed is located northwest of the bank barn. The wood-frame, shed-roof building faces east. The animal shed rests on a concrete-block foundation and has a poured-concrete floor. Exterior walls are clad with standing-seam metal. The front (east) elevation remains open. Roof framing is circular sawn. The roof is supported by telephone poles and is sheathed in standing-seam metal. Circular-sawn wood animal stalls are present inside the building. A shed-roof addition, which appears to have previously contained animal stalls, is located on the north elevation. The animal shed is in fair condition.

### **Southern Agricultural Complex**

A second group of agricultural buildings is located south of the house. The early twentieth-century, wood-frame workshop faces east and rests on a wood sill. Exterior walls are clad with circular-sawn vertical planks and board-and-

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. F-3-226

Feaga-Albaugh Farmstead  
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 4

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batten siding. An off-center vertical-board door is located on the front (east) elevation. Most windows are missing, with the exception of a twelve-light, fixed-sash window and a six-light, fixed-sash window. The shed roof is sheathed in standing-seam metal. The interior has a wood floor and is divided into two rooms that are joined by a vertical beaded-board door. Wire nails are present. The building, which previously functioned as a chicken coop, is in poor condition.

An early twentieth century gambrel-roof shed is located southeast of the workshop. The one-and-one-half story, wood-frame building faces west and is constructed with circular-sawn lumber and wire nails. The shed rests on brick piers infilled with concrete block; the building has a dirt floor. Exterior walls are clad with vertical planks. Paired vertical-board doors are located on the front (west) elevation; a sliding-track, vertical-board door is located on the east elevation. The east and west elevations contain two square window openings and a central door opening on the loft level; one window opening features a four-light, fixed-sash window. The gambrel roof is sheathed in standing-seam metal. The shed, which currently contains animal stalls and storage space, is in poor condition.

A small equipment shed is located southwest of the workshop. The mid-twentieth century shed faces east and is constructed of concrete block. The shed has a dirt floor. The gable roof is sheathed in standing-seam metal. The front (east) elevation remains open, and telephone poles support the roof. The shed is in fair condition.

A large equipment shed is located south of the workshop. The wood-frame, dirt-floor shed faces east. The building was constructed in the mid-to-late twentieth century. The shed roof and exterior walls are sheathed in corrugated metal. The front (east) elevation remains open, and telephone poles support the roof. The shed is in fair condition.



## 8. Significance

Inventory No. F-3-226

Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> health/medicine	<input type="checkbox"/> performing arts	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-1999	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment/	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion	
<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> recreation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science	
	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> ethnic heritage	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> social history	
	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/	<input type="checkbox"/> maritime history	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:	

<b>Specific dates</b>	1825 - 1953	<b>Architect/Builder</b>	Unknown
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<b>Construction dates</b>	ca. 1825, ca. 1860, ca. 1910, 1953
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Evaluation for:

<input type="checkbox"/> National Register	<input type="checkbox"/> Maryland Register	<input type="checkbox"/> not evaluated
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Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance projects, complete evaluation on a DOE Form – see manual.)

### Summary

The 67-acre Feaga-Albaugh Farmstead is part of a farm owned by William Michael Feaga in the second half of the nineteenth century. The farmstead remained in the Feaga family until 1963, when it was purchased by William N. Albaugh. The Albaugh family owned the property until 2006.

The Feaga-Albaugh Farmstead is significant within the broad pattern of Frederick County agricultural history. The farmstead is representative of local nineteenth-century grain cultivation and twentieth-century dairy farming. The farmhouse and bank barn (including the silo, dairy, and loafing shed) have been determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C, with local significance for the period between 1825 and 1953.

The farmhouse is an example of an evolved dwelling that was loosely based on popular architectural styles. The original section of the house was built ca. 1825 and exhibits log construction, which was the most prevalent building technique utilized in Frederick County until the mid-nineteenth century. The wood-frame addition, constructed ca. 1860, exhibits characteristics of the Greek Revival style and later Victorian-era ornamentation, reflecting the desire to follow fashionable trends.

The early twentieth-century, wood-frame bank barn is representative of Frederick County agricultural practices and architecture. The barn includes a milking parlor, a dairy, and a concrete-block silo, illustrating the shift from grain cultivation to dairy farming in Frederick County. A mid-twentieth century loafing shed demonstrates that the bank barn continued to serve a dairy function until at least the mid-1900s.

### Property History

The 67-acre Feaga-Albaugh Farmstead is part of a farm owned by William Michael Feaga in the second half of the nineteenth century. William Feaga's farm included his family's homestead and mill property, which he purchased in the 1860s, and a neighboring farm that he bought in the 1850s.

The Feaga family homestead and mill property was purchased by Philip Feaga, a millwright from Frederick County, in 1785 (Frederick County Deed WR 5:482). Philip was a German farmer who served as a Hessian ally for the British



# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. F-3-226

### Feaga-Albaugh Farmstead Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 1

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during the American Revolution. He rebuilt a mill previously located on the property and resided there until his death in 1829 (Scharf 1882:558; Frederick County Will GME 1:93). Varle's 1808 *Map of Frederick and Washington Counties* depicts a grist and merchant mill, which was probably that of Feaga, along Tuscarora Creek. Tax records indicate that in 1825, Philip Feaga owned 28 acres, a log dwelling, and a grist and saw mill (Frederick County Assessment Record 1825).

In 1833, Philip Feaga's son George purchased his then 40-acre mill property (Frederick County Land Records JS 44:53). Tax records indicate that a log house and barn stood on the property in 1835, as well as a grist mill and saw mill (Frederick County Assessment Record 1835). In 1850, George Feaga's farm produced wheat, Indian corn, Irish potatoes, orchard products, butter, and hay. He owned two horses, two milk cows, and seven swine (Hitselberger and Dern 1978:504-505). Bond's 1858 *Map of Frederick County, Maryland* depicted a mill and a tan yard near George Feaga's dwelling. George Feaga died in 1865, leaving his tan yard, six attached acres of land, and his grist mill to his son William (Frederick County Will TLMc 1:193). Census records of 1850 indicate that William operated the tan yard before his father's death; he employed three workers and annually produced \$2,570 sides of tan leather worth \$7,660 (Hitselberger and Dern 1978:562).

In 1855 and 1856, William Feaga purchased the neighboring 87-acre farm of the late Jacob Angleberger in three transactions (Frederick County Deeds ES 5:676, ES 8:296, ES 8:297). Tax records indicate that a log house and barn were constructed on Jacob Angleberger's farm between 1825 and 1835. In 1852, Angleberger owned 89 acres of land with improvements (\$2,136), livestock (\$129), and household furniture (\$75) (Frederick County Assessment Records 1825, 1835, 1852:42).

In the 1860s, William Feaga purchased 33 acres of his family's homestead and mill property, which was the portion that he previously did not inherit (Frederick County Deed DSB 2:122). Tax records indicate that in 1866, William owned 90 acres of land with a log house and old barn (probably Jacob Angleberger's former farm) and 38 acres of land with two log dwellings, a flouring mill, and a tan yard (the mill property) (Frederick County Assessment Record 1866). The original log section of the Feaga-Albaugh farmhouse may be Jacob Angleberger's log house, which was constructed between 1825 and 1835, or one of the two log houses on the Feaga mill property. According to tax assessments, one of the log houses on the Feaga mill property was constructed by 1825 and the other was built between 1825 and 1866 (Frederick County Assessment Records 1825, 1835, 1852, 1866).

Lake's 1873 *Atlas of Frederick County, Maryland* depicts a merchant mill and a tannery on the property of W. M. Feaga. Tax records from 1876 indicate that William Feaga owned 129 acres of land (\$4,575), a grist and saw mill (\$2,000), a brick house (\$600), a frame and log house (\$400), a frame barn and outbuildings (\$200), and a tan yard building (\$100). The frame and log house is mostly likely the expanded Feaga-Albaugh farmhouse; the brick house also survives today but currently is part of a separate farm. In 1876, William Feaga owned 25 shares of the Frederick and Catoclin Turnpike Company, four horses, one colt, five cows, seven young cattle, eleven hogs. His household furniture was assessed at \$150, and an organ was assessed at \$100. William possessed two farm wagons, two spring wagons, one carriage, one cart, farming implements, and a harness (Frederick County Assessors Field Book 1876).

William Feaga was reportedly born at the Feaga mill property in 1820 and milled and farmed there for many decades. He married Susanna Maria Ramsburg in 1844, and they had nine children. William practiced the Lutheran faith. During the

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. F-3-226

### Feaga-Albaugh Farmstead Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 2

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Civil War, he supported the Union cause and changed his political party from Jackson Democrat to Republican at the end of the conflict. From 1866 to 1867, William served as collector and treasurer of Frederick County. Following Susanna's death in 1877, William married Hester Ann Rogers Preston in 1881 (Scharf 1882:558-559). Following William's death in 1903, his son Elmer purchased 67 acres of the farm for \$5,500, the same acreage of today's Feaga-Albaugh Farmstead (Frederick County Will CES 1:444; Frederick County Deed STH 265:225). The remaining 60 acres of the farm, which included the brick house and the portion of Tuscarora Creek where the mill was located, were sold to William's son Josiah Feaga (Frederick County Deed TW 267:226). This property is located south of the Feaga-Albaugh Farmstead.

The Feaga-Albaugh Farmstead remained in the Feaga family until 1963, when it was sold to William N. Albaugh (Frederick County Deed 681:350). In 1987, the farm was transferred to W. Nicholas Albaugh, Jr. (William N. Albaugh's son), who sold the property to Cannon Bluff LLLP in 2006 (Frederick County Deed 1510:050).

### Historic Context and Evaluation

The Feaga-Albaugh Farmstead is representative of medium-sized Frederick County farmsteads, most of which were established between 1800 and 1940. These farmsteads typically included a dwelling, a group of domestic outbuildings, and a group of agricultural outbuildings. The dwelling, which usually acquired additions over time, was most often the oldest building on the farmstead (Frederick County Department of Planning and Zoning 1997:50).

Agriculture spurred the development of Frederick County. During the eighteenth century, English settlers grew tobacco on large plantations. German settlers farmed smaller plots of land, primarily providing food for their families, with corn and wheat being the main crops (Tracey and Dern 1987:131). By 1790, Frederick County was the largest wheat producer in the nation (Miller 1886:132). By 1850, Frederick County's farms grew more wheat and Indian corn than any other products. The Feaga family of German heritage followed the German trend of small-farm grain cultivation, as well as cultivating the primary Frederick County crops. As indicated in the 1850 Federal Census, George Feaga's two largest crops were Indian corn and wheat (Hitselberger and Dern 1978:504-505). William Feaga continued to farm his father's land for most of the second half of the nineteenth century.

The Feaga-Albaugh farmhouse is an example of an evolved farmhouse on a medium-sized Frederick County farmstead. The farmhouse also is representative of a Frederick County vernacular dwelling that was loosely based on popular architectural styles. The two-story house began as a two-bay log dwelling built ca. 1825. Log construction was the most prevalent building technique utilized in Frederick County until the mid-nineteenth century (Grandine 2000).

A two-bay, wood-frame addition was constructed ca. 1860, transforming the two-bay house to one of four bays. The wood-frame addition exhibits characteristics of the Greek Revival style: symmetry, a four-panel front door with a transom, and four-panel interior doors. Physical evidence suggests that a new gable roof was installed over both sections of the house at the time of the dwelling's expansion. A Victorian-era front porch was added, probably in the third quarter of the nineteenth century, reflecting a desire to follow fashionable trends. A one-story rear kitchen was built in 1953, completing the dwelling.

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. F-3-226

### Feaga-Albaugh Farmstead Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 3

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Although no agricultural outbuildings from William Feaga's ownership survive, the Feaga-Albaugh bank barn is representative of early twentieth-century Frederick County agricultural practices and architecture. Bank barns have been built in Frederick County since the eighteenth century. The concrete-foundation Feaga-Albaugh bank barn was rebuilt on the partial stone foundation of a former barn that may have been constructed as early as 1825. The current barn was built after 1906, the date when concrete block first appeared on buildings in Frederick County (Frederick County Department of Planning and Zoning 1997:50). The barn includes a milking parlor on the lower level and a concrete-block silo, illustrating the shift from grain cultivation to dairy farming in Frederick County. The growing population in the nearby urban centers of Baltimore and Washington, D.C., demanded agricultural goods, especially dairy products (Grisby and Hoffsommer 1949:12). An attached dairy was added to the rebuilt barn, reflecting the increasing concern in the early twentieth century with public health practices in dairy farming, as well as advances in science and farming technology (Frederick County Department of Planning and Zoning 1997:52). The mid-twentieth century loafing shed illustrates that the bank barn continued to serve a dairy function until at least the mid-1900s. The presence of the later-constructed large silos confirms the continuity of the barn's function.

The Feaga-Albaugh farmhouse and bank barn (including the silo, dairy, and loafing shed) are significant within the broad pattern of Frederick County agricultural history (National Register Criterion A). The buildings also embody distinctive architectural characteristics of type, period, and method of construction found in Frederick County (National Register Criterion C). The farmhouse and bank barn retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

A Determination of Eligibility (DOE) form was prepared for the Feaga-Albaugh Farmstead and submitted to the Maryland Historical Trust (MHT) in February 2005 (Dixon 2004). The farmhouse and bank barn were recommended eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C, with local significance for the period between 1825 and 1953. In March 2005, the MHT concurred with the recommendation for National Register eligibility (Little 2005).

The remaining outbuildings of the Feaga-Albaugh Farmstead were determined not eligible for the National Register. The small shed, the garage, the springhouse, the small metal grain bin, the workshop, and the gambrel-roof shed do not possess sufficient significance or integrity for National Register eligibility. The large silos, the metal grain bin, the animal shed, and the small and large equipment sheds do not appear to be more than 50 years old at this time; they do not possess sufficient significance or integrity to merit National Register eligibility under Criteria Consideration G for exceptional importance.

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. F-3-226

See continuation sheet.

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property 66.88 acres  
Acreage of historical setting approximately 5 acres  
Quadrangle name Frederick, Maryland

Quadrangle scale: 1:24,000

### Verbal boundary description and justification

The survey boundary encompasses the entire area to which the owner holds title. The historical setting encompasses the farmhouse and bank barn.

## 11. Form Prepared by

name/title	Kathryn G. Dixon		
organization	R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.	date	August 2006
street & number	241 East Fourth Street, Suite 100	telephone	301-694-0428
city or town	Frederick	state	MD

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust  
Maryland Department of Planning  
100 Community Place  
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023  
410-514-7600

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. F-3-226

Feaga-Albaugh Farmstead  
Continuation Sheet

Number 9 Page 1

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### Bibliography

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- Frederick County  
n.d. Frederick County Assessment Records. On file at Maryland State Archives, Annapolis, Maryland. Multiple dates.  
n.d. Frederick County Land Records. On file at Frederick County Courthouse, Frederick, Maryland. Multiple dates.  
n.d. Frederick County Wills. On file at Frederick County Courthouse, Frederick, Maryland. Multiple dates.  
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- Little, J. Rodney



# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. F-3-226

Feaga-Albaugh Farmstead  
Continuation Sheet

Number 9 Page 2

- 
- 2005 Letter from J. Rodney Little, Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville, Maryland, to Ms. Janet Vine, Baltimore District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Baltimore, Maryland, re Cannon Bluff Subdivision/Feaga-Albaugh Farmstead (MIHP F-3-226). 29 March 2005.

Miller, Charles W.

- 1886 *A Brief History of Frederick County. In General Directory of Frederick City and A Business Directory of Frederick County.* W. T. Delaplane and Co., Frederick.

Scharf, J. Thomas

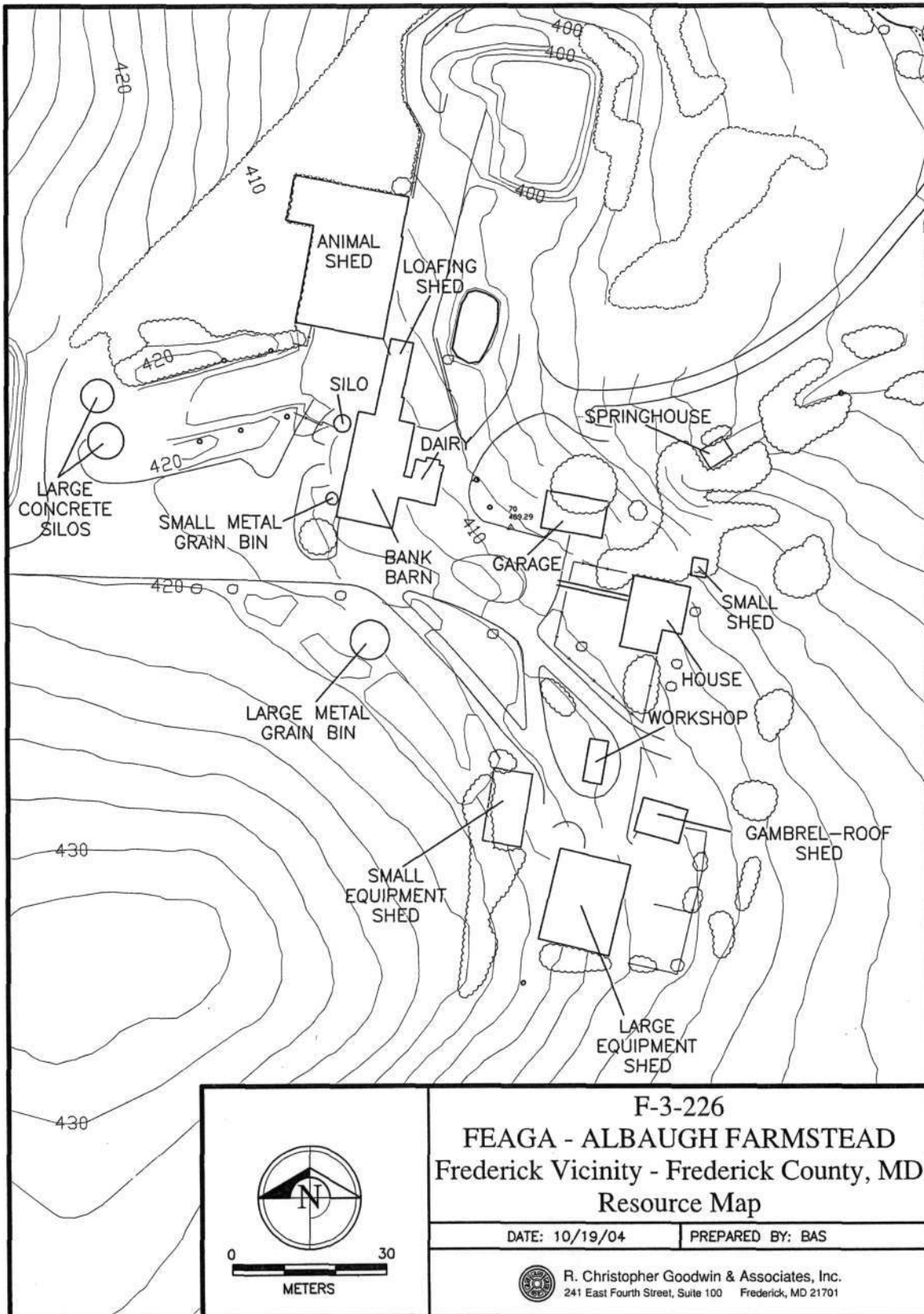
- 1882 *History of Maryland from the Earliest Period to the Present Day.* 3 Vols. John B. Piet, Baltimore.

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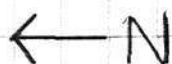
Varle, Charles

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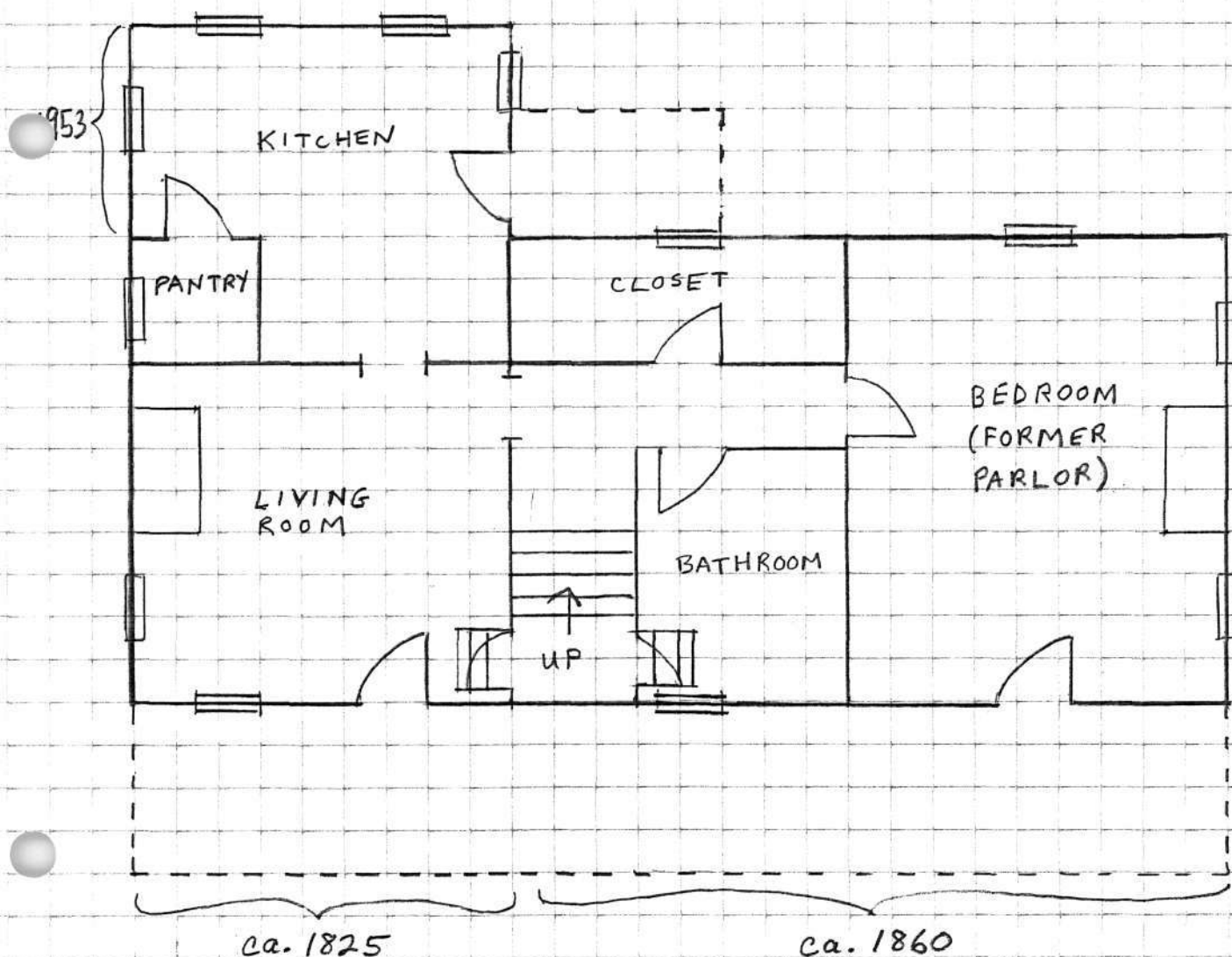
Feaga-Albaugh Farmstead  
F-3-226  
Frederick  
Frederick County, MD



Farmhouse  
First Floor

Not to scale

Drawn by Kathryn G. Dixon  
6/2006





NO SCALE AVAILABLE

F-3-226  
 FEAGA - ALBAUGH FARMSTEAD  
 Frederick Vicinity - Frederick County, MD  
 Varle's 1808 "Map of Frederick and Washington Counties"

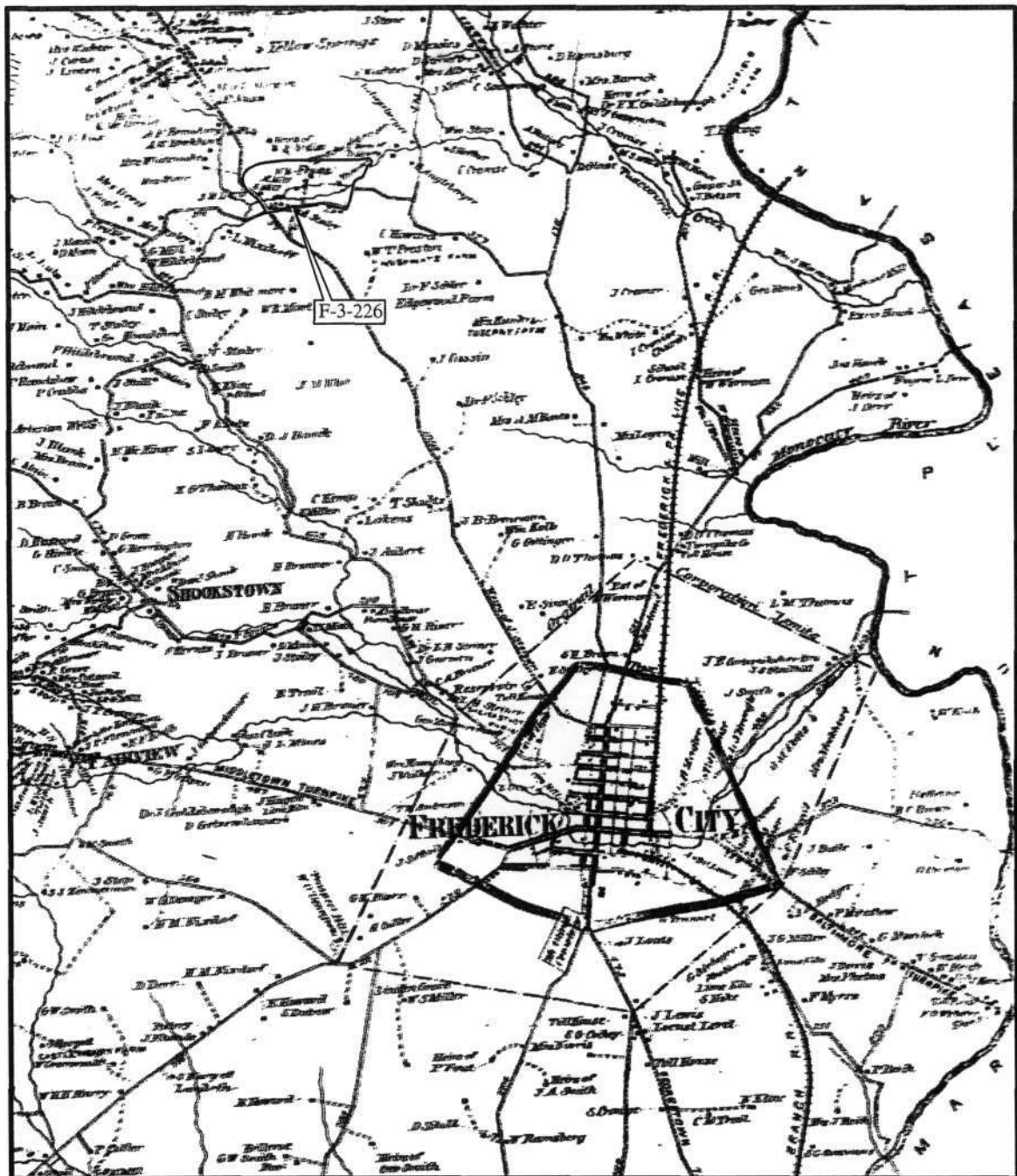
DATE: 10/19/04

PREPARED BY: BAS



R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.  
 241 East Fourth Street, Suite 100 Frederick, MD 21701





NO SCALE AVAILABLE

F-3-226

FEAGA - ALBAUGH FARMSTEAD

Frederick Vicinity - Frederick County, MD

Lake's 1873 "Atlas of Frederick County, Maryland"

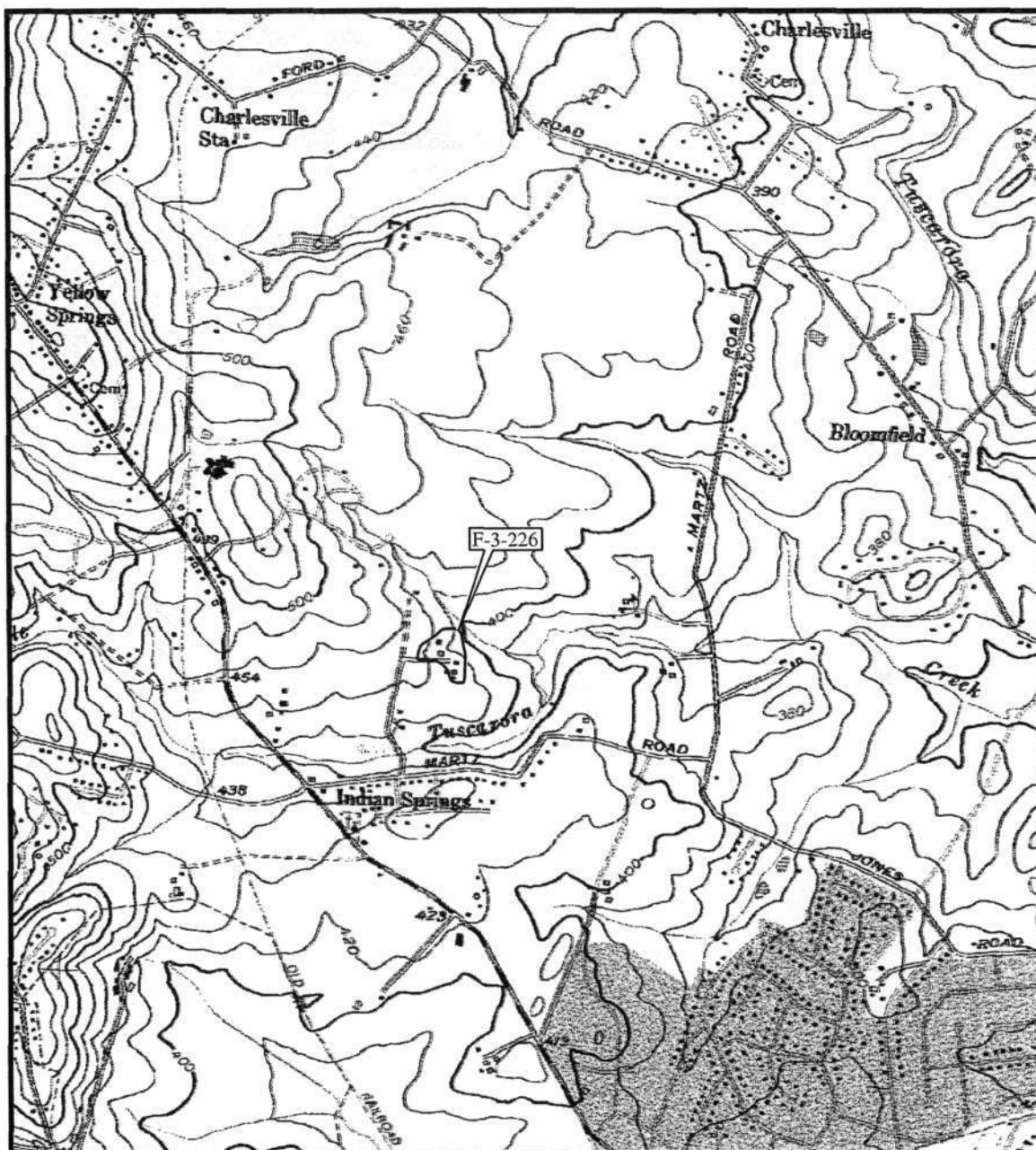
DATE: 10/19/04

PREPARED BY: BAS



R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.  
241 East Fourth Street, Suite 100 Frederick, MD 21701





SCALE 1:24000

F-3-226  
FEAGA - ALBAUGH FARMSTEAD  
Frederick Vicinity - Frederick County, MD  
USGS Quadrangle, Frederick, MD, 1953 (photorevised 1985)

DATE: 10/19/04

PREPARED BY: BAS



R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.  
241 East Fourth Street, Suite 100 Frederick, MD 21701

# Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. F-3-226

Feaga-Albaugh Farmstead  
**Continuation Sheet**

Number Photo Log

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The following is the same for each photograph:

F-3-226

Feaga-Albaugh Farmstead

Frederick County, MD

Kathryn Dixon, RCGA

June 2006

Negative: MD SHPO

## Photo No.

1. Bank barn and farmhouse – view E
2. Farmhouse – front (W) elevation
3. Farmhouse – SE corner
4. Farmhouse – rear (E) elevation
5. Farmhouse – N elevation
6. Farmhouse – front door and front porch
7. Farmhouse – former parlor, S wall, mantelpiece
8. Farmhouse – former parlor, N wall, door
9. Small shed – SE corner
10. Garage – SW corner
11. Springhouse – N corner
12. Bank barn and dairy – SE corner
13. Bank barn, silo, and small metal grain bin – SW corner
14. Bank barn, dairy, loafing shed, and silo – N elevation
15. Loafing shed and animal shed – E elevations
16. Large concrete silos – view NW
17. Large metal grain bin – view SW
18. Workshop – NE corner
19. Gambrel-roof shed – NW corner
20. Small equipment shed – E elevation
21. Large equipment shed – SE corner





F-3-226

Feaga-Albaugh Farmstead

Frederick Co., MD

Kathryn Dixon, RCGA

June 2006

Negative; MD SHPO

Bank barn + farmhouse - view E

1/21



F-3-226

Feaga-Albaugh Farmstead

Frederick Co, MD

Kathryn Dixon, RCGA

June 2006

Negative: MD SHPO

Farmhouse - front (W) elevation

2/21



F-3-226

Feaga-Albaugh Farmstead

Frederick Co., MD

Kathryn Dixon, RCGA

June 2006

Negative; MD SHPO

Farmhouse- SE corner

3/21



F-3-226

Feaga-Albaugh Farmstead

Frederick Co., MD

Kathryn Dixon, RCGA

June 2006

Negative: MD SHPO

Farmhouse - rear (E) elevation

4/21





F-3-226

Feaga-Albaugh Farmstead

Frederick Co., MD

Kathryn Dixon, RCGA

June 2006

Negative: MD SHPO

Farmhouse - N elevation

5/21



F-3-226

Feaga-Albaugh Farmstead

Frederick Co., MD

Kathryn Dixon, RCGA

June 2006

Negative: MD SHPO

Farmhouse - front door + front porch

6/21



F-3-226

Feaga-Albaugh Farmstead

Frederick Co., MD

Kathryn Dixon, RCGA

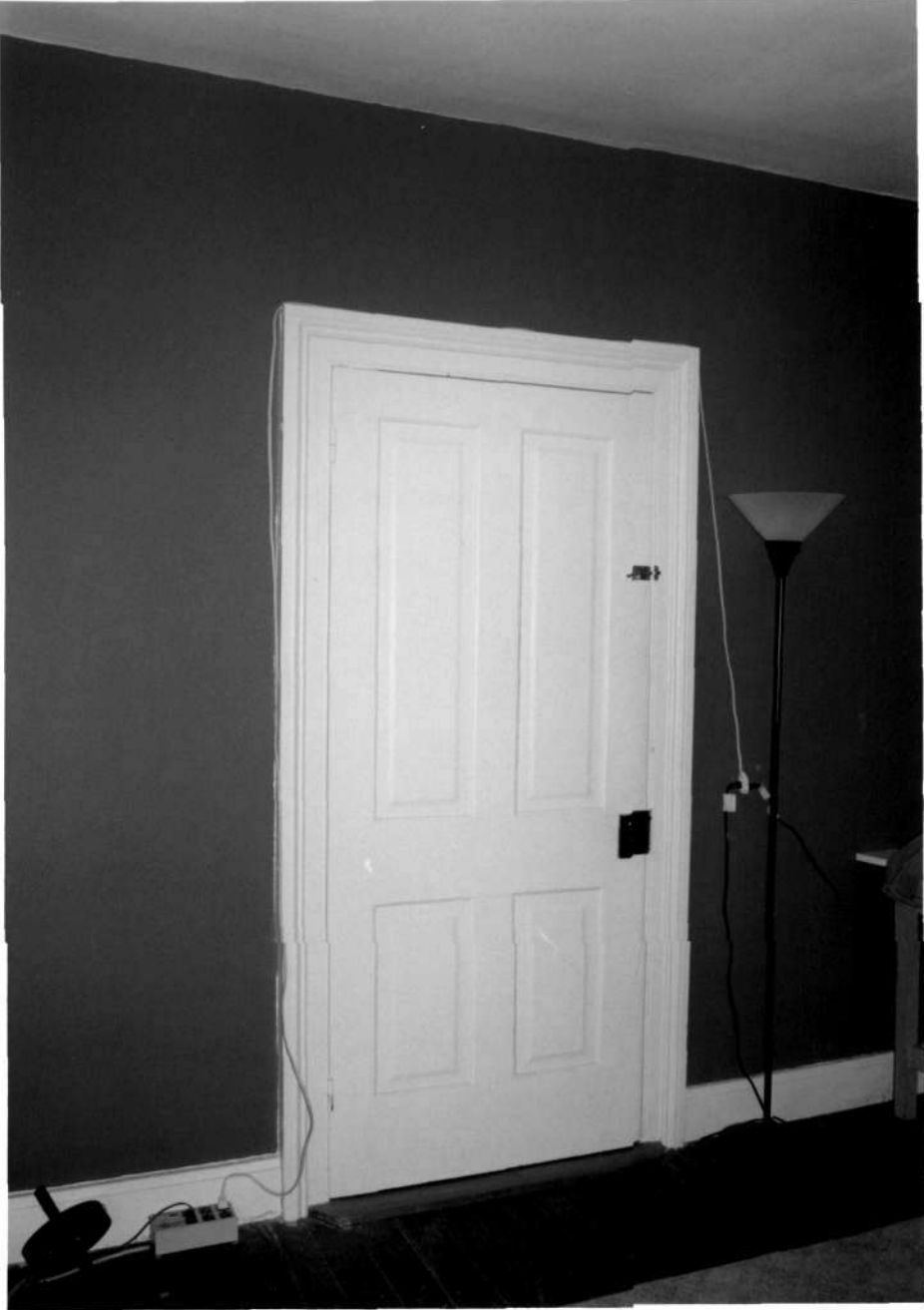
June 2006

Negative: MD SHPO

Farmhouse - former parlor, S wall, mantelpiece

7/21





F-3-226

Feaga-Albaugh Farmstead

Frederick Co., MD

Kathryn Dixon, RCGA

June 2006

Negative: MD SHPO

Farmhouse - former parlor,  
N wall, door

8/21



F-3-226

Feaga-Albaugh Farmstead

Frederick Co., MD

Kathryn Dixon, RCGA

June 2006

Negative: MD SH PO

Small shed - SE corner

9/21



F-3-226

Feaga-Albaugh Farmstead

Frederick Co, MD

Kathryn Dixon, RCGA

June 2006

Negative: MD SHPO

Garage - SW corner

10/21





F-3-226

Feaga-Albaugh Farmstead  
Frederick Co., MD

Kathryn Dixon, RCGA

June 2006

Negative: MD SHPO

Springhouse - N corner

11/21



F-3-226

Feaga-Albaugh Farmstead

Frederick Co, MD

Kathryn Dixon, RCGA

June 2006

Negative: MD SHPO

Bank barn + dairy - SE corner

12/21



F-3-226

Feaga-Albaugh Farmstead

Frederick Co., MD

Kathryn Dixon, RCGA

June 2006

Negative: MD SHPO

Bank barn, silo, + small metal grain bin -

SW corner

13/21





F-3-226

Feaga-Albaugh Farmstead

Frederick Co, MD

Kathryn Dixon, RCGA

June 2006

Negative: MD SHPO

Bank barn, dairy, loafing shed, + silo -

N elevation

14/21



F-3-226

Feaga-Albaugh Farmstead  
Frederick Co, MD

Kathryn Dixon, RCGA

June 2006

Negative: MD SHPO

Loafing shed + animal shed - E elevations

15/21



F-3-226

Feaga-Albaugh Farmstead

Frederick Co., MD

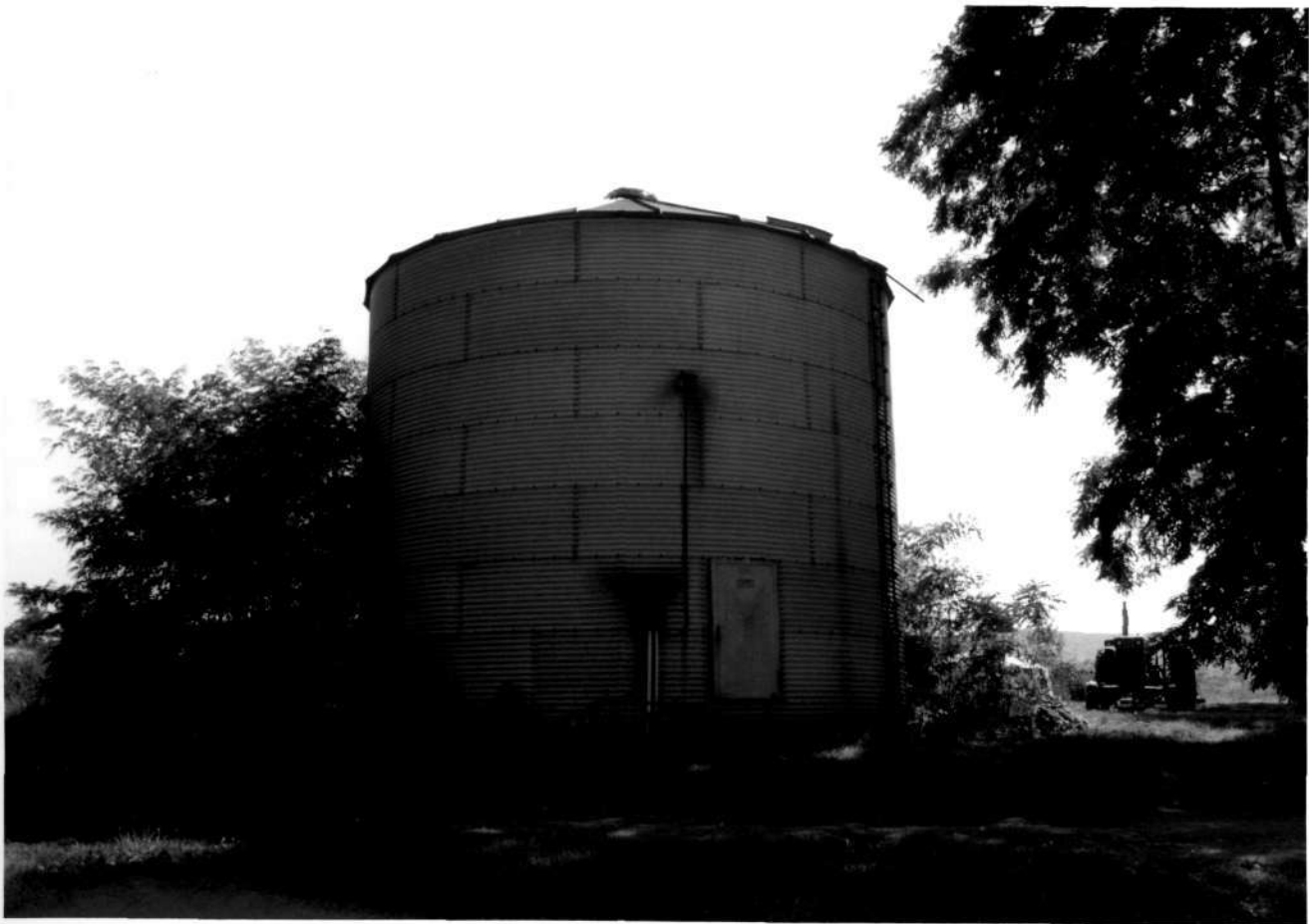
Kathryn Dixon, RCGA

June 2006

Negative: MD SHPO

Large concrete silos- view NW

16/21





F-3-226

Feaga-Albaugh Farmstead

Frederick Co., MD

Kathryn Dixon, RCBA

June 2006

Negative: MB SHPo

Large metal grain bin - view SW

17/21



F-3-226

Feaga-Albaugh Farmstead

Frederick Co., MD

Kathryn Dixon, RCGA

June 2006

Negative: MD SHPO

Workshop- NE corner

18/21



F-3-226

Feaga-Albaugh Farmstead

Frederick Co., MD

Kathryn Dixon, RCGA

June 2006

Negative: MD SHPO

Gambrel-roof shed - NW corner

19/21



F-3-226

Feaga-Albaugh Farmstead

Frederick Co, MD

Kathryn Dixon, RCGA

June 2006

Negative: MD SHPO

Small equipment shed- E elevation

20/21





F-3-226

Feaga-Albaugh Farmstead

Frederick Co, MD

Kathryn Dixon, RCGA

June 2006

Negative: MD SHPO

Large equipment shed- SE corner

21/21